2005 Annual Report

AGRICHEMICAL MANAGEMENT

BUREAU

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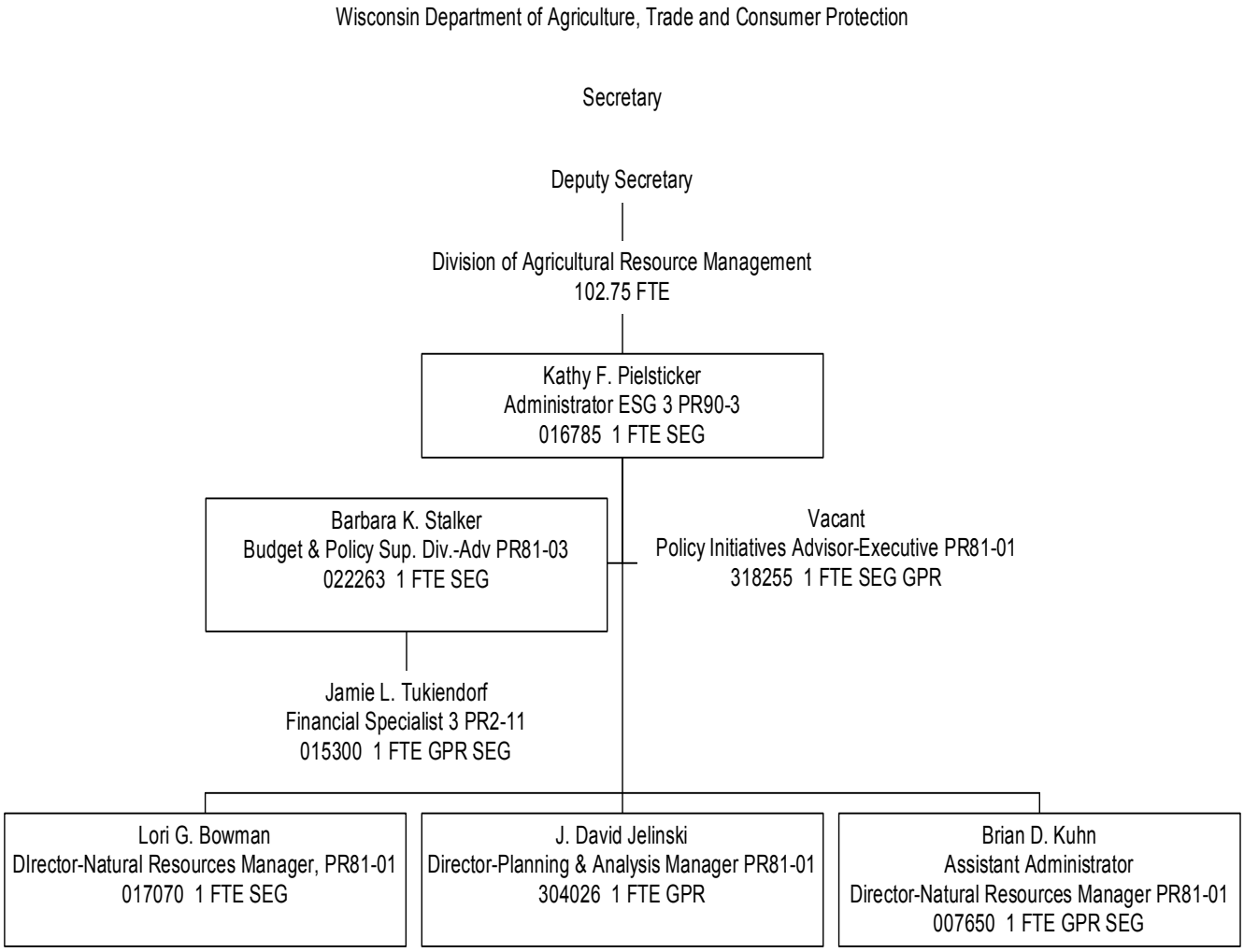
Agricultural Resource Management Organizational Chart



Note: Organization Chart effective June 2006

Highlights

The **Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program** managed 274 remediation cases at agrichemical facilities, and closed 35 cases. Staff responded to 49 spills. The program reimbursed over $2.1 million in eligible clean-up costs to responsible parties during calendar year 2005.

The **Agrichemical Containment Programs** continued to focus on in-season inspections at facilities, completed 40 sump inspections and continued development of revisions to the containment regulations and construction standards. The **Environmental Partners Program** saw an increased number of participants at the end of 2005 as a result of industry participation in recruiting and promoting the program.

The **Environmental Quality Section** was created in 2005 by combining the hydrogeologists and GIS staff from the former Water Quality Section with the staff from the former Containment and Remediation Section. The hydrogeologists collected water samples for the final portion of the atrazine reuse study. For the second year in a row, DATCP received a $35,000 grant from U.S. EPA to monitor two watersheds for pesticides.

The **Pesticide, Feed and Fertilizer (PFF) Programs Section's** licensing and tonnage activities indicated a small increase in the number of pesticide products distributed, and little changes in feed and fertilizer license numbers and tonnage distributed. The number of Special Local Need (FIFRA 24C) and Emergency Exemption (FIFRA Section 18) pesticide product "registrations" were lower than in past years. The number of certified private applicators of restricted-use pesticides continued to decrease, while the number of persons certified to commercially apply pesticides increased.

The **Endangered Species Program** conducted surface water monitoring in the St. Croix and Namekagon watersheds for ammonia residues where young mussels become established. The program also monitored 12 orchid sites.

Over 1,000 households signed up for the **Landscape Registry** to receive advance notice of pesticide applications to lawns.

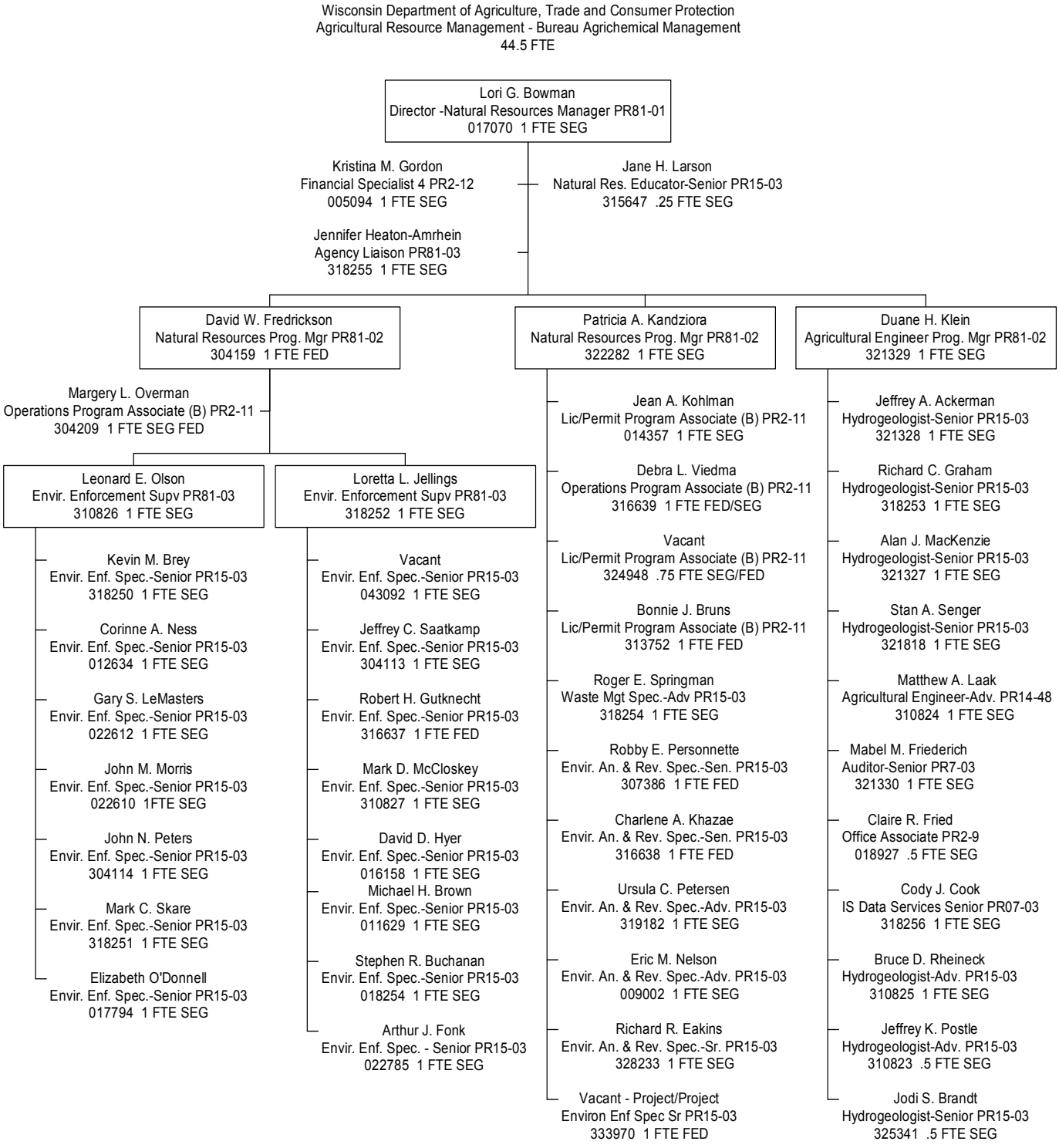
Inspections and sampling under the **Feed Program** found 28 violations among the 122 feed mills inspected. The noted violations were evenly split between operating outside Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and improper labeling. In support of the GMP inspection program, analyzed 187 feed samples. The program completed 192 BSE contract inspections for the FDA. Five firms were found to be in violation of federal restrictions.

Staff collected 334 fertilizer samples under the **Fertilizer Program** showing a similar overall compliance rate to past years.

2005 was the first full year for **Wisconsin Clean Sweep.** DATCP funded 25 household hazardous waste (HHW) and 18 agricultural grants. Agricultural waste intake dropped almost in half from 2004, while the household waste intake increased almost 400%.

In 2005, the **Compliance and Investigation Section** investigated 164 complaints. Pesticide complaints were the largest area of activity. Of the total complaints, 110 cases involved potential violations of ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code, Wisconsin's pesticide use and control rule. There was one investigation of pesticides exceeding health standards in groundwater and 27 new site-remediation cases.

Agrichemical Management Bureau Organizational Chart



Note: Organizational Chart Effective June 2006

Bureau Overview

What is the Agrichemical Management Bureau?

The Agrichemical Management Bureau (ACM), located within the Agricultural Resource Management Division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), includes Wisconsin's regulatory and enforcement programs associated with animal feeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other plant production and pest control materials used in agricultural, urban and industrial settings. The Bureau is responsible for consumer protection, environmental protection and protection of human and animal health. Additional detail on each program follows this summary of ACM funding.

The ACM is structured as one integrated program with multiple program components. Programs are centrally coordinated through individual program specialists located in the PFF Programs and Environmental Quality Sections. Environmental enforcement specialists throughout the state handle field implementation of these programs. These field personnel and associated supervisory and management staff comprise the Compliance and Investigation Section, which also coordinates most formal enforcement actions for the Bureau. These three sections strive to coordinate daily program activities to provide uniform regulation and enforcement, while assuring appropriate specialized knowledge in each program area.

Revenue Sources

Because of the closely related regulation and enforcement activities of the Bureau, funds for the programs are largely combined. Four sources fund the Bureau:

- Agrichemical Management Fund (ACM Fund)
- Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program Fund (ACCP Fund)
- Federal Grants (FED)
- Gifts, Grants and Special Projects

The ACM Fund and the ACCP Fund are comprised of many industry fees, as detailed later in this report. Both funds are considered segregated revenues (SEG) which means that these revenues are maintained separately from other state revenues and are to be used for specified purposes. Federal funding covers portions of several federal programs that the Bureau implements and the Bureau can also receive direct contributions for special projects. Each of these funding sources identifies how the funds can be used and the following sections of this report will provide more information on each revenue stream.

Fiscal Years and Fee Periods Covered in this Report

This section of this report covers the state fiscal year 2004-05 which ran from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. Federal grants run on different cycles (October 1 through September 30) than the state fiscal year; this report covers those portions of the federal grants that occurred during the state fiscal year. Program-specific sections of the report reflect calendar year activities.

Agrichemical Management Fund

The Agrichemical Management Fund (ACM Fund) is the primary source of funding for the regulatory, investigative and enforcement aspects of the Agrichemical Management Bureau. The ACM Fund is comprised of fees collected from most of the agricultural, commercial and industrial segments regulated by the Bureau. This includes revenues from licenses, permits, registrations and tonnage fees under the feed, fertilizer, soil and plant additive, lime, and pesticide programs. The ACM Fund formerly covered the cost of agricultural clean sweep grants to counties, but now both agricultural and urban clean sweep grants are derived from the Recycling Fund.

Under the ACM Fund, revenues from specific fee sources are not directed to individual programs. Fertilizer fees, for example, are not exclusively used for fertilizer program costs. Instead, all these revenues are jointly deposited into the ACM Fund and cover the combined costs of these closely related programs.

A portion of the fees collected by the Bureau are deposited in the ACM Fund. Other portions of fees and surcharges are deposited to the ACCP Fund and still others forwarded to other agencies. Tables 1 through 3 detail the various industry fee rates and the total revenues collected by the Bureau.

ACM last adjusted the agrichemical fees at the start of 2003; the product sources upon which these fees are based have remained reasonably stable in recent years.

Table 1

FY 2004-05 AGRICHEMICAL MANAGEMENT FUND

SOURCE	FEE	FY 04-05 REVENUE
Opening Balance		$ 2,468,830
Feed License	$25	$ 31,150
Feed Tonnage	$0.23/ton	$ 808,276
Fertilizer License	$30	$ 21,225
Fertilizer Permits	$25 one time	$ 7,200
Fertilizer Tonnage	$0.30/ton	$ 432,197
Lime License	$10	$ 920
Pesticide Application Business	$70	$ 115,003
Pesticide Dealer-Restricted Use	$60	$ 21,668
Pesticide Individual Applicator	$40	$ 247,794
Pesticide Reciprocal Certification	$75	$ 20,244
Pesticide Registration * Household sales $0-25,000	$141	$ 736,859
Pesticide Registration* Household sales $25,000-75,000	$626	$ 211,588
Pesticide Registration * Household sales >$75,000	$1,376	$ 383,904
Pesticide Registration * Industrial sales $0-25,000	$221	$ 157,573

SOURCE	FEE	FY 04-05 REVENUE
Pesticide Registration* Industrial sale $25,000-75,000	$766	$ 53,620
Pesticide Registration * Industrial sales >$75,000	$2,966	$ 210,586
Pesticide Registration * Nonhousehold $0-25,000	$226	$ 834,557
Pesticide Registration * Nonhousehold $25,000-75,000	$796	$ 230,840
Pesticide Registration * Nonhousehold >$75,000	$2,966 + 0.2%	$1,418,396
Soil & Plant Additive License & Permits	$25 annual license $25/one-time permit	$ 13,070
Soil & Plant Additive Tonnage	$0.25/ton	$ 5,274
Veterinary Clinic Permit	$25/2 yr	$ 50
Interest on ACM Fund		$ 66,101
Miscellaneous Revenues		$ 11,266
Total Revenue		$ 6,039,361
Program Expenditures (see individual programs)		$(5,357,947)
Ag in Classroom Grant		$(100,000)
Producer Security Loan Repayment		$ 392,000
FY 04-05 Ending Balance		$ 3,442,244

* Pesticide registrations are deposited by statute to each fund, but the breakdown between fee levels is not recorded in the financial system. The breakdown shown here is based on apportioning the actual payments, including penalty fees, based on the estimated sales levels reported at the time of product registration.

Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program Fund (ACCP Fund)

The Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program Fund (ACCP Fund) includes industry fees or surcharges to pay reimbursements for agricultural chemical spill cleanups under s. 94.73, Wis. Stats. These surcharges are set by rule with maximum levels dictated by statute. Because of anticipated shortfalls in the fund, rulemaking adjusted the fertilizer tonnage surcharge to $0.86/ton. This change first affected revenues in August 2005.

Table 2
FY 2004-05 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CLEANUP FUND

SOURCE	SURCHARGE	FY 04-05 REVENUE
Opening Balance		$ 584,049
Fertilizer License	$20 if no pesticide license	$ 6,980
Fertilizer Tonnage	$0.38/ton ($0.86 effective 08/05)	$544,545
Pesticide Application Business	$55	$86,130
Pesticide Dealer-Restricted Use	$40	$14,220
Pesticide Individual Applicator	$20	$123,680
Pesticide Registration* Nonhousehold $0-25,000	$5	$30,739
Pesticide Registration* Nonhousehold $25,000-75,000	$170	$ 49,300
Pesticide Registration* Nonhousehold >$75,000	1.1% of sales	$2,205,820
Interest on ACCP revenues		$ 28,595
Total Revenues		$3,090,009
Expenditures (ACCP Reimbursements)		$(2,522,520)
FY 04-05 Ending Balance		$ 1,151,538

*Pesticide registrations are deposited by statute to each fund, but the breakdown between fee levels is not recorded in the financial system. The breakdown shown here is based on apportioning the actual payments based on the estimated sales levels reported at the time of product registration.

Other Industry Fees

In addition to the fees paid to the ACM and ACCP Funds, the Bureau collects fees that are directed to other state agencies or programs.

FY 2004-05 fees collected for other agencies are shown in Table 3. Actual transfers may differ based on collection dates and transfers in prior or subsequent fiscal years.

Table 3

FY 2004-05 OTHER AGRICHEMICAL REVENUES AND USES

SOURCE	FEE AND AGENCY	FY 04-05 REVENUE
Fertilizer Tonnage	$0.10 DNR	$ 143,380
	0.10 UW Research	$ 143,380
	0.10 UW Extension	$ 143,380
	0.02 Weights & Measures	$ 28,747
Feed Tonnage	$0.02 Weights & Measures	$ 70,247
Lime Tonnage	$0.0125 UW Research	$ 15,024
Pesticide Registration* Household sales $0-25,000	$124 DNR	$ 621,315
Pesticide Registration* Household sales $25,000-75,000	$124 DNR	$ 41,912
Pesticide Registration* Household sales >$75,000	$124 DNR	$ 34,596
Pesticide Registration * Industrial sales $0-25,000	$94 DNR+$5 for some wood preservatives	$ 67,022
Pesticide Registration* Industrial sale $25,000-75,000	$94 DNR+$170 for some wood preserves	$ 6,580
Pesticide Registration * Industrial sales >$75,000	$94 DNR+1.1% for some wood preserves	$ 6,674
Pesticide Registration* Nonhousehold $0-25,000	$94 DNR	$ 360,151
Pesticide Registration* Nonhousehold $25,000-75,000	$94 DNR	$ 27,260
Pesticide Registration* Nonhousehold >$75,000	$94 DNR	$ 32,242
Pesticide Well Compensation	$150 DNR	$ 18,900
Soil & Plant Additive Tonnage	$0.10 DNR	$ 1,830
	0.10 UW Res.	$ 1,830
	TOTALS	
	DNR	$1,361,862
	UW	$303,614
	Weights and Measures	$98,994

* Pesticide registrations are deposited by statute to each fund, but the breakdown between fee levels is not recorded. The breakdown shown here is based on registration records for each fee level.

When and How Paid

Industry fees for ACM, ACCP and the other agencies are all assessed as one fee and apportioned to the various funds as defined by statute. For example, when DATCP collects the fertilizer tonnage, the industry is assessed $1.00 per ton and the fee is then split among the UW, DNR, DATCP's Weights and Measures program, and the ACM and ACCP Funds, as shown in Tables 1 through 3.

The various programs pay fees at different times of the year. Fertilizer tonnage and license fees are due in August of each year, while pesticide licenses and registrations are due in December and feed fees are due in February. Table 4 shows the payment dates for all fees and the period for which this fee is paid. Generally, permits, licenses and registrations are paid in advance, while tonnage is paid after the year is completed. Pesticide registrations represent a cross between these, since the license (registration) fee is based on estimate of the licensing year sales. Upon renewal for the next licensing year, companies reconcile the actual sales total to ensure proper fee totals are assessed.

Table 4
AGRICHEMICAL FEE PAYMENT DATES

SOURCE	DUE DATE	FOR PERIOD
Feed License	2/28/05	3/1/05-2/28/06
Feed Tonnage	2/28/05	Calendar 2004
Fertilizer License	8/14/04	8/15/04-8/14/05
Fertilizer Permits	Prior to distribution	Until product or label changes
Fertilizer Tonnage	8/14/04	7/1/03-6/30/04
Lime License	12/31/04	Calendar 2005
Lime Tonnage	2/1/05	Calendar 2004
Pesticide Application Business	12/31/04	Calendar 2005
Pesticide Dealer-Restricted Use	12/31/04	Calendar 2005
Pesticide Individual Applicator	12/31/04	Calendar 2005
Pesticide Reciprocal Certification	Prior to work in Wisconsin	End of same calendar year
Pesticide Manufacturer (Product Registration)	12/31/04 estimate 12/31/05 final	Calendar 2005 (amount due based on sales 10/04-9/05)*
Pesticide Well Compensation	12/31/04	Calendar 2005
Soil & Plant Additive License	3/31/05	4/1/05-3/31/06
Soil & Plant Additive Permit	Prior to distribution	Until product or label changes
Soil & Plant Additive Tonnage	3/31/05	Calendar 2004
Veterinary Clinic Permit	12/31/04	Calendar 2005 and 2006

* The basis for a pesticide manufacturer license fee (more commonly known as product registration), changed effective in 2004 to an estimated fee paid at the start of the year and a final reconciliation paid at the end that year.

Federal Grant Funds

The Bureau receives grants from five federal agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS)

The EPA grant is the most significant of these grants. The ACM acts as EPA's agent for implementing, investigating and enforcing federal pesticide laws and regulations. The EPA grant includes several components, some of which are awarded based on an allocation formula (base), while other parts are awarded on a competitive basis (discretionary). The USDA grant provides funding for inspection of restricted-use pesticide records on farms. The FDA grant provides funds for inspection of certain medicated feed producing establishments.

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Table 5
FEDERAL GRANT FUNDING DURING STATE FY2004-05

GRANTING AGENCY	PURPOSE	STATE FY 04-05 TOTAL
Environmental Protection Agency	Pesticide regulation and enforcement, applicator certification and special projects	$892,651
Food and Drug Administration	Medicated feed mill inspections	$36,207
Department of Agriculture	Restricted-use pesticide recordkeeping	$23,745

Gifts, Grants and Special Projects

By statute, the Department may collect fees from the public or industry for laboratory tests completed by DATCP for programs under s. 93.06(1p), Wis. Stats. The Department may also cooperate with other state agencies and compensate or be compensated by these agencies for services performed, as is done with the federal grants under s. 93.06(11), Wis. Stats. Section 20.115(8)(g), Wis. Stats., allows the Department to accept gifts and grants to carry out the program activities or special projects for which the grants are made. The following gifts and grants listed in Table 6 were received in Fiscal 2005.

Table 6
GIFTS AND GRANTS

Source	Purpose	Amount
Fish & Wildlife Service	Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid study	$1,435
National Park Service	Water sampling in mussel habitat	$4,482
DATCP and UW (providers for EPA)	School Turf and Lawn IPM Demo	$38
Department of Health & Family Services (provider for EPA)	Environmental Public Health Tracking grant	$85,333

Fiscal Year 2004-2005 Expenditures by Program

Each ACM program has a section in this report, and the program expenditures and use of staff time for each program are reported in the appropriate section. While the ACM tracks the total expenditures from each fund in detail, costs for individual programs within the Bureau are tracked based on staff time for each program area and a pro-rated supply and service expenses. Most staff work in multiple programs on any given day. During one site visit, for example, an enforcement specialist may conduct a containment inspection, sample a fertilizer product, discuss an ongoing spill cleanup and review pesticide records. In the office, one staff person may go from feed label review to a call on worker protection issues then on to providing health and safety training for pesticide staff or a staff meeting to develop a workplan.

The program costs reported for each program are based on time reports kept by staff, multiplied by their respective salary/fringe costs and combined with each program's laboratory expenses. Supply and service costs that are not uniquely related to a single agrichemical program (such as lab expenses) are pro-rated across all these programs based on agrichemical staff hours spent in each individual program. For example, if 10 percent of agrichemical staff hours are spent on feed program activities, 10 percent of building rent, office supplies, phone charges, computer expenses, and other similar costs would be attributed to the total cost of the feed program shown in this report.

Agricultural Chemical Cleanup

The Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program (ACCP) directs the cleanup of pesticide and fertilizer spills to minimize contamination of surface water, groundwater and the surrounding environment. The program also provides reimbursement for a portion of eligible cleanup costs incurred by the responsible persons. This program helps assure that spill cleanups are conducted effectively and in a timely manner.

The program addresses both one-time spills resulting from incidents such as fires and traffic accidents, and long-term spills resulting from facilities' daily handling practices. The Legislature authorized the ACCP program in 1993, and it began operating in 1994.

Staff and Funding

ACCP staff includes hydrogeologists and engineers that manage technical aspects of the cases, environmental enforcement specialists that respond to spills, investigate contamination complaints and provide oversight on field activities, an auditor that reviews reimbursement applications and a program assistant that provides administrative support. During fiscal year 2004-2005, the program required 10 FTE staff and $1,389,182 for salary, supplies and laboratory costs. These costs were all from the ACM Fund.

The ACCP Fund finances the ACCP reimbursements. Details on the balance of the fund can be found in the previous section describing the Bureau's funding.

Program Activities for 2005

Remediation: In calendar year 2005, the program initiated 28 new cases and closed 35 cases bringing the total number of active cleanup cases to 274. In addition, staff responded to 49 spills, closed 30 of them, and closed 18 spill cases from previous years. Remaining open spill cases will be closed following completion of investigative and remedial actions and landspreading of contaminated soil.

***Reimbursement*:** During calendar year 2005, the program received 67 claims for reimbursement, totaling $2,146,961.

Staff met with the Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Council four times during the year to review reimbursement applications and recommend reimbursement payments. DATCP paid out a total of $2,129,092.20 in reimbursement payments in calendar year 2005.

Emerging issues

ACCP staff are continuing to manage the lead arsenate program to address contamination resulting from past applications of lead arsenate pesticides to orchards.

They are also continuing to oversee investigations beneath the many mixing and loading pads sumps that were found to be leaking (further discussion on sump testing in next section). The preliminary results from these investigations have shown significant levels of contamination exist beneath these sumps with groundwater often being impacted.

ACCP REMEDIATION AND REIMBURSEMENT ACTIVITIES CY2005*

Activity	Pre-1996	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New long-term (LT) cases	228	36	54	41	40	29	18	36	39	30	28
Total active LT cases	177	202	231	247	263	269	254	267	283	280	274
LT cases closed	51	11	25	25	24	23	33	23	23	33	35
Total closed LT cases	51	62	87	112	136	159	192	215	238	271	305
New Spill cases	173	89	84	61	70	55	37	49	37	46	49
Spill cases closed same year	(58)	50	58	38	53	38	32	37	21	30	30
Total spill cases closed each year	135	69	94	78	82	53	48	45	29	48	48
Total closed spill cases	135	204	298	376	458	511	559	604	633	681	729
Spill cases to LT	36	5	6	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Claims	47	35	46	46	54	80	79	69	85	91	67
Paid ($)	944,143	1,167,434	1,388,933	1,840,766	3,016,506	2,194,338	4,141,187	4,210,592	3,200,159	2,874,438	2,129,092

*Older numbers have changes from previous years' annual reports and are updated based on improved tracking capabilities. Numbers will differ slightly from those reported in the financial section of the report due to program records being kept on a calendar year, rather than fiscal year basis.

Agrichemical Containment

The Agrichemical Containment program helps prevent spills of bulk pesticides and fertilizers from contaminating soil and groundwater. This is done primarily through the use of containment structures. If a spill of a bulk pesticide or fertilizer were to occur, a containment structure (generally constructed of reinforced concrete) would catch the release so that it could be easily recovered.

The program includes bulk storage regulations and loading area containment requirements for non-bulk pesticide handling. Statutory authority is in ss. 94.645 and 94.67-71, Wis. Stats. Administrative rules for this program include chs. ATCP 32 and 33, Wis. Adm. Code, and ch. ATCP 29.45-48, Wis. Adm. Code. These rules were first promulgated in 1988, revised in 1993 and 1998, and are currently undergoing revision.

The containment program relies on inspections, warnings, complaints and orders to ensure compliance with the statutes and rules. Compliance with major rule provisions is relatively high, in recognition of the importance of these systems to prevent the need for costly cleanups.

Staff and Funding

The Agrichemical Containment program is funded by the ACM Fund and the EPA grant. During FY 2005, inspection of containment facilities and enforcement of containment regulations required 3.7 FTE staff time and cost $386,308 in staff and supplies.

New Program Activities

The table below summarizes inspections and enforcement actions completed by DATCP since 1994. Short bulk inspections were not used until 1995, and sump test inspections started in 2003. The most significant problem found at facilities was the lack of liquid-tight mixing and loading sumps. This also explains the increase in written warnings issued by the department in 2003 and 2004. Fewer sumps were tested in 2005, resulting in fewer written warnings. Also, the fraction of sumps that failed in 2005 was lower than in previous years.

Emerging Issues

The findings of the sump tests showed the sumps and mix/load pads were not adequately designed to meet the performance standards of the bulk storage rules. Staff continued revising the bulk storage rules in 2005, with the primary component of the rule revisions being minimum design standards for concrete mix/load pads and secondary containment structures. The proposed revision will strengthen the rules specific to discharges of agricultural chemicals to the environment. Many facilities that have undergone clean-up projects are becoming re-contaminated with fertilizer and pesticide compounds.

Nearly all of the sumps on mixing and loading pads have been tested. The objective in 2006 is to test the remaining mix/load sumps not yet tested, and then start testing sumps in secondary containment structures.

The goal of the ***Environmental Partners*** program is to reduce the amount of agrichemicals that escape into the environment through a voluntary effort. In 2005, the department conducted a training session of industry leaders to assist the department in promoting the program. The industry has taken on the role of recruiting and promoting the program in an effort to increase future participation. As a result, the number of participants increased at the end of 2005.

CONTAINMENT ACTIVITIES 1994-2005

Activity	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Full bulk inspections	34	32	40	27	37	30	21	25	20	15	23	21
Short bulk inspections	NA	100	40	39	45	49	69	100	103	82	78	64
Mix/load inspections	9	30	9	8	10	15	8	11	14	6	8	14
Sump test inspections	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69	72	40
Special orders	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	5
Complaints	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	4
Written warnings	10	47	16	60	23	10	22	8	18	27	29	15

Clean Sweep

The Wisconsin Clean Sweep program resulted from the merger of DATCP's very successful Agricultural (Ag) Clean Sweep Program with the Department of Natural Resource's (DNR) household hazardous waste (HHW) grant program. This merger became official in December 2004 with the update and publishing of ch. ATCP 34, Wis. Adm. Code.

Wisconsin Clean Sweep offers grants to municipalities for the collection and disposal of agricultural and household hazardous wastes. Counties and county-affiliated units such as regional planning commissions are eligible for both grants while cities, villages, towns, and all other entities are eligible for HHW grants. Grants are made available for temporary collections (one-day) or continuous collections (permanent facilities). Grant amounts vary between $12,000 and $20,000 depending upon the type of grant request.

Wisconsin Clean Sweep improves environmental and human health protection by collecting unwanted pesticides, agri-chemicals, and household chemicals for safe, legal disposal before they cause problems. Farms (both active and abandoned), households, and certain businesses called Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs) are eligible to use program services. Only a small range of chemicals cannot be accepted by program waste haulers.

Grant funds primarily are used to collect, package, transport, and dispose hazardous wastes at licensed, high temperature incinerators or at fuel-blending operations across America. The resulting ash or residue is stored at Subtitle C, hazardous waste landfills. Onyx Environmental Services is the State of Wisconsin's hazardous waste hauler for temporary collections. Municipalities with permanent facilities are allowed to select their own vendor.

Funding and Staff

In 2005, DATCP spent $731,431 for direct grant aids to Wisconsin municipalities for clean sweep-related expenses. Of this total, the program spent $206,816 on Ag grants and $524,615 on HHW grants. The Ag grant total includes $12,317 in assistance to businesses for the collection of unwanted agricultural pesticides. In receiving the above grant aids, Wisconsin municipalities provided $1,139,069 in matching monies or assistance.

From the mid-1990s to 2004, the DNR provided DATCP additional funds to give to Great Lakes counties that received Ag Clean Sweep grants. The DNR was not able to provide these monies in 2005 and it appears unlikely that this opportunity will present itself again into the foreseeable future.

The program used 1.3 FTE ACM staff, with costs totaling $130,688 and derived from the ACM Fund. A Resource Planning Section staff member from the Land and Water Resources Bureau at DATCP helps to coordinate clean sweep activities with the state's Priority Watershed Program.

Program Activities for 2005

2005 was the first, full operational year of Wisconsin Clean Sweep because in 2003 and 2004, numerous transition issues required DATCP to fund additional collections to bring balance between HHW and Ag components.

As the first, full operational year, the Department was able to see how well the combined program operates per existing administrative, funding and field protocols of ch. ATCP 34, Wis. Adm. Code. The program did not encounter any significant problems and all grantees reported satisfaction with the program. The one identified problem relates to the popularity of the program: a shortage of grant funds and a need to change the grant application evaluation process.

In 2005, DATCP funded 25 HHW grants and 18 Ag grants. Nearly all counties sought both Ag and HHW grants and only four non-county entities received HHW grants. Counties remain, by far, the most dominant user of Wisconsin Clean Sweep Program services.

2005 saw Ag waste intake drop significantly from 2004: 289,231 pounds in 2004 to 151,733 pounds in 2005 or a drop of 137,498 pounds (see attached table). This precipitous drop may indicate that the vast majority of Wisconsin farms have finally been able to dispose of remaining unwanted chemicals. And, because most counties have now held five or more Ag Clean Sweeps since 1990, it is likely that only a small percent of remaining farms have significant hazardous agricultural waste quantities in storage. Farm participation in 2005 fell by more than half from that of 2004: 1,092 farms in 2004 to 481 in 2005. It seems unlikely that either farm or waste numbers will ever come close to 2004 totals again.

The 2005 HHW performance was exactly opposite that of the farm program. HHW waste intake increased from 656,724 pounds to 2,447,929 pounds--or by 1,791,205 pounds (see attached table). This tremendous increase in volume can be directly associated with the waste accounting and final reporting practices of large permanent collection sites (e.g. Milwaukee Metro Sewage District, Dane County, LaCrosse County). These sites report all waste collected in their final reports and it is difficult to determine the exact proportion that DATCP should associate with the Wisconsin Clean Sweep grants. Still, 2005 numbers make clear that there has been no drop off in HHW program performance with the new combined program. Even when the top four permanent facility participation numbers are removed from statistical consideration, average attendance at 2005 HHW collections was 377 vehicles, which is historically a very high number. It seems highly probable that HHW waste performance will far outpace Ag performance from this point forward.

Business or VSQG program performance held steady between 2004 and 2005. In 2005, 31 businesses brought in 20,440 pounds of wastes with the DATCP pesticide subsidy compared to 32 businesses with 26,185 pounds of waste in 2004. While the number of businesses using the DATCP pesticide subsidy remains low, more than 100 other businesses used program services without receive the subsidy. Therefore, it is clear that it remains a wise investment for the Wisconsin Clean Sweep Program to offer businesses convenient and economical drop-off services.

Emerging Issues

There can be little doubt that the biggest change affecting Wisconsin Clean Sweep may be currently underway: the permanent decline of farm participation. After 15 years of collecting farm chemicals, it now appears that all farm regions have been served sufficiently well and that Wisconsin is moving beyond a “maintenance mode.” Most counties have held five or more Ag

Clean Sweeps and all major farm operations and most secondary ones have had numerous opportunities to remove unwanted chemicals. Additionally, the continuing shift toward commercial pesticide application and use of genetically-modified crops, (i.e. Round-Up Ready) is further reducing the generation of unwanted farm chemicals.

The permanent decline of farm participation is occurring at a time when interest in HHW is growing. The new Wisconsin Clean Sweep Program has encouraged many municipalities to once again seek grants to assist with local HHW collections. One way the Department is taking advantage of the trend away from farm wastes and toward HHW wastes is by reducing annual grant maximums for Ag grants. In addition, the provision in ch. ATCP 34, Wis. Adm. Code allowing counties to move up to 50% of unspent monies from one grant to the other on collection day has proved very valuable and popular.

Increasing interest in HHW grants caused a surge of applications for 2006. As a result of this interest, the program denied funding to nearly one dozen applications. This high denial rate is requiring DATCP to reconsider how it awards grants. As municipalities become more and more dependent upon grants and as hazardous waste services become less optional and more permanent in character, it is becoming critical for the Wisconsin Clean Sweep to make sure that it is doing all it can to evaluate grant applications fairly and consistently.

One notable trend being observed with HHW collections is the addition of high-interest supplemental services to increase participation. Services which appear particularly attractive are latex paint collection, e-goods recycling, and florescent tube collection. An emerging high-interest service is pharmaceutical collection. Both governments and citizens seem to be highly interested in options which allow controlled and prescription drugs to be disposed of in safer, environmentally-friendly manners.

2005 Wisconsin Clean Sweep Program:
Ag Data Summary

County	Sweep Date	Farmers Served	Businesses Served	Pounds-Businesses	Pounds-Farmers	Total Lbs. Collected	County Cost	Farm Cost	Business Cost	DATCP Cost
Buffalo	6/3	28	1	33	6,848	6,881	$2,767	$8,769	$83	$8,852
Calumet *	5/13 -5/14	15	0	0	1,756	1,756				
Dane	5/18 – 10/12	16	4	1,114	3,062	4,176	$42,350	$7,483	$1,478	$8,961
Dunn	5/18 – 5/19	14	0	0	7,697	7,697	$3,570	$14,107	0	$14,107
Fond du Lac	9/9 – 9/10	48	0	0	5,580	5,580	$4,084	$12,199	0	$12,199
Jefferson +	4/9; 5/7;9/10; 10/13	65	18	17,110	28,968	46,078	$6,125	$16,000	$8,096	$24,096
Kenosha **	4/21 - 22	13	0	0	7,195	7,195				
LaCrosse	Jan. – Dec.	61	0	0	4,532	4,532	$3,906	$8,002	0	$8,002
Langlade	6/17	9	0	0	3,045	3,045	$3,590	$8,544	0	$8,544
Manitowoc *	5/13	5	0	0	1,721	1,721	$4,208	$10,000	0	$10,000
Milwaukee	10/14	1	7	2,077	320	2,397	$1,576	$1,550	$2,528	$4,078
Northwest Clean Sweep ++	5/7 – 9/10	56	0	0	11,382	11,382	$10,124	$31,400	0	$31,400
Pepin	4/15	22	0	0	3,859	3,859	$1,031	$3,790	0	$3,790
Portage	7/1 – 12/31	2	1	106	544	544	$1,992	$1,820	$132	$1,952
Racine **	4/21- 4/22	14	0	0	7,195	7,195	$4,337	$15,767	0	$15,767
St. Croix	5/20; 5/21; 9/16; 9/17	32	0	0	9,695	9,695	$4,071	$16,000	0	$16,000
Walworth	6/3	39	0	0	14,812	14,812	$14,670	$12,000	0	$12,000
Washington	9/23	23	0	0	6,607	6,607	$8,919	$12,000	0	$12,000
Waukesha	9/10	2	0	0	2,074	2,074	$1,075	$4,297	0	$4,297
Wood	5/13; 5/14; 9/9; 9/10	16	0	0	4,401	4,401	$3,036	$10,771	0	$10,771
TOTALS		481	31	20,440	131,293	$151,733	$121,431	$194,499	$12,317	$206,816

* Calumet and Manitowoc Counties worked together in a cooperative Clean Sweep. Manitowoc County served as the fiscal agent.
** Kenosha and Racine Counties worked together in a cooperative Clean Sweep. Racine County served as the fiscal agent.
+ Jefferson County worked with the Wisconsin Fertilizer and Chemical Association to serve as the fiscal agent for a Southern Wisconsin mini-bulk collection.
++ The Northwest Clean Sweep served the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn.

2005 Wisconsin Clean Sweep:
HHW Municipal Data Summary

Municipality	Sweep Date	Residents Served	Pounds Collected	Municipality Cost	DATCP Cost
Buffalo Co.	6/3 – 6/4	83	11,097	$4,517	$9,882
Town of Caledonia/ Village Mt. Pleasant	6/18	309	23,046	$5,772	$18,266
Calumet Co. *	5/13 – 5/14	122	6,652		
Dane Co.	5/3 – 10/29	9,378	742,727	$42,358	$25,039
Fond du Lac Co.	9/9 – 9/10	221	10,775	$5,134	$14,801
Jackson Co.	6/3	66	4,411	$3231	$6,079
Jefferson Co.	4/9; 5/7;9/10; 10/13	428	37,550	$13,212	$20,000
LaCrosse Co.	Jan. – Dec.	2,838	190,091	$41,203	$27,998
Langlade Co.	6/18	194	9,718	$8,046	$18,456
Manitowoc Co. *	5/13- 5/14	1,099	82,872	$48,034	$36,839
Milwaukee Metro Sewage District +	Jan. – Dec.	11, 956	1,016,600	$703,336	$20,000
Northwest Clean Sweep ++	5/7 - 9/10	1,357	62,141	$24,896	$65,000
Outagamie Co. ** (Appleton Clean Sweep)	4/22 – 4/23	376	21,655	$3,807	$15,217
Pepin Co.	4/15	105	8,056	$2,130	$7,585
Pierce Co.	9/17	236	19,966	$6,041	$17,586
Polk Co.	5/23 – 5/24; 9/23 - 24	128	14,311	$5,130	$19,829
Portage Co.	7/1 – 12/31	235	9,676	$6,819	$20,911
City of Prairie du Chien	10/22	90	3.486	$2.811	$9,150
City of Racine	5/14	228	8,983	$3,585	$13,000
St. Croix Co.	5/20; 5/21; 9/16; 9/17	474	25,041	$5,002	$22,504
Trempealeau Co. / City of Whitehall	6/3 – 6/4	95	9,026	$2,760	$11,040
Walworth Co.	6/3 –6/4	575	26,513	$38,148	$20,000
Washington Co.	9/24	721	50,334	$16,997	$30,000
Waukesha Co.	Jan. – Dec.	4,800	19,830	$13,464	$25,001
Waupaca Co.	5/1 – 10/31	188	8,567	$5,205	$15,573
Wood Co.	5/14; 9/9; 9/10	605	24,805	$6,000	$34,859
TOTALS		36,907	2,447,929	$1,017,638	$524,615

* Calumet and Manitowoc Counties worked together is a cooperative Clean Sweep. Manitowoc County served as the fiscal agent.

** Outagamie County worked in association with Calumet and Manitowoc Counties to sponsor an Appleton area Clean Sweep.

\+ The MMSD service area includes the City of Milwaukee and many outlying suburbs.

\+ The Northwest Clean Sweep served the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rush, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn.

Compliance and Investigation

Wisconsin citizens have the right to expect that pesticides will be used properly, that animal feed products are safe and wholesome and that the seed and fertilizer they purchase will be suitable for use. When problems are suspected, citizens can be assured that their concerns will be properly investigated and addressed. The Agrichemical Management Bureau (ACM) investigates a wide variety of complaints related to feed, fertilizer, soil and plant additives, seed, lime and pesticides each year. Pesticide complaints are related to distribution, use, disposal and environmental contamination.

Program Activities for 2005

In 2005, ACM investigated 164 complaints. Pesticide complaints were by far the largest area of activity. Of the total complaints, 110 cases involved potential violations of ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code, Wisconsin's pesticide use and control rule. During 2005, there was one investigation of pesticides exceeding health standards in groundwater and 27 new site-remediation cases.

Staff and Funding

The Compliance and Investigation Section has 14 Environmental Enforcement Specialists (EES) who conduct inspections and investigations for the Bureau. Most formal enforcement actions are prepared by office and supervisory staff of this section. While the section includes 18 staff, the FTE time and program costs are included within the totals for each ACM program, based on the time spent conducting these inspections, investigations and compliance activities.

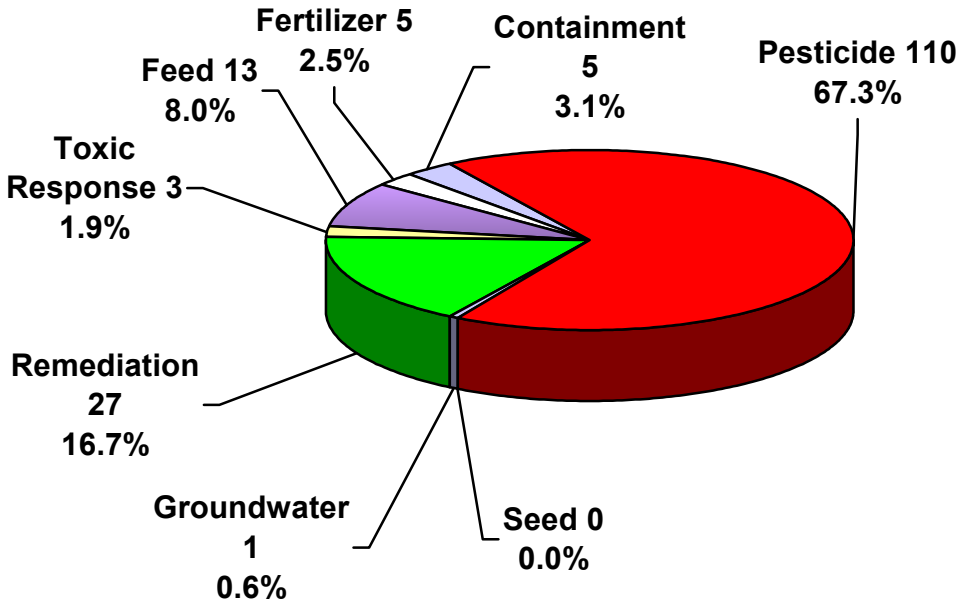
Complaints of pesticide misuse in 2005 were nearly three percent higher than in 2004 – the first increase of the last four consecutive years. The graph on the following page provides a historical summary of cases and violations. If groundwater and remediation cases are excluded from the total, there were 128 pesticide, feed, and fertilizer cases in 2005, 17 less than in 2004.

The section documented violations in 85, or about 52 percent, of the cases investigated in 2005. This compares to the violation rate of 56 percent in 2004.

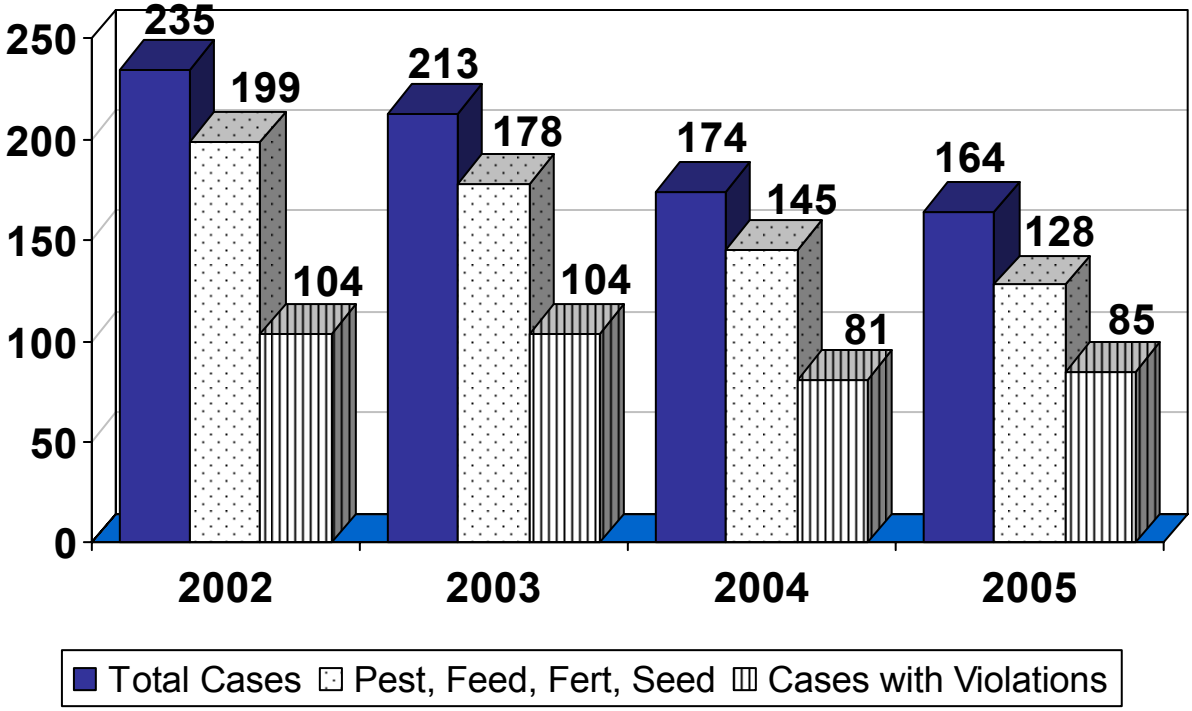
Violations may result in actions ranging from verbal warnings issued in the field to court action invoking civil or criminal penalties. Pesticide violations involving federal requirements also can be referred to the EPA for further action. There was one referral to EPA made in 2005.

The Division assigns the highest response priority to investigating complaints involving human exposure to pesticides. In 2005, staff investigated six cases involving potential human exposure and found violations in two of these cases resulting in a warning notice and a civil forfeiture action.

2005 Program Activities



Violation Rates 2002 - 2005



Out of the 33 complaints of alleged pesticide drift in 2005, 13 investigations documented violations involving drift of pesticides. Drift is the movement of pesticides away from target areas, caused by wind, volatilization, or other factors. This is similar to drift complaints and violations in 2004. During 2005, staff responded to four complaints involving the aerial application of pesticides and determined that violations occurred in two of these cases. One civil forfeiture action has been completed and in the other case a warning notice was issued.

The Division serves as DATCP's coordinator for toxic response investigations. These cases involve illness or death of food producing animals from unknown causes. In 2005, staff responded to three toxic response cases. In one case, cows were dying with blood showing high lead levels. Samples found lead in a burn pile near the pasture's fence. In another case, 26 cattle were dead from nitrate poisoning as a result of eating hay high in lambsquarters and pigweed that was high in nitrogen. In the final case, feed was suspected of causing the death of calves, but the investigation found no problem with the feed. Animal health and disease issues lead to the deaths. The table below summarizes case investigations and violation rates for the major categories of pesticide use.

PESTICIDE VIOLATIONS 2001-2005

Type of Case	Number of cases (percent with violations)				
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Aerial – Airplane	**9**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	44%	29%	0%	100%	0%
Aerial – Helicopter	**1**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**3**
	Pending	0%	0%	0%	67%
Greenhouse – Nursery	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Ground Application-Ag	**55**	**37**	**37**	**26**	**30**
	47%	43%	57%	54%	43%
Improper Disposal	**5**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**2**
	60%	70%	87%	100%	100%
Other Non-Ag	**6**	**18**	**19**	**12**	**12**
	33%	78%	47%	50%	62%
Poor Operating Practices	**3**	**7**	**9**	**4**	**8**
	100%	71%	67%	50%	75%
Right-of-Way	**2**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%
Structural	**13**	**17**	**7**	**12**	**6**
	38%	65%	100%	92%	100%
Turf & Ornamental	**69**	**48**	**51**	**35**	**31**
	46%	56%	61%	66%	66%
Vandalism	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1**	**3**
	0%	0%	60%	0%	67%

ACTIONS TAKEN IN 2005

Final Action Taken	Number of Actions
Informational letters	7
Letter of Concern	11
Verbal Warnings	5
Warning Notice – Investigator	37
Warning Notice – Office	5
Administrative Order	5
Civil Forfeiture Action	27
Referred to EPA	1

Endangered Species

DATCP's Endangered Species Habitat Program assists the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the mandate to protect federally endangered and threatened (= listed) species under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the federal Endangered Species Act. As the lead pesticide agency in Wisconsin, DATCP conducts this statewide program while EPA continues development of its national program of label changes and county bulletins.

DATCP's protection activities included providing information about listed species and their habitats to landowners, neighbors, managers, industry, agencies and others; assisting with pesticide related protection actions; and monitoring of listed species and their habitats.

Landowners with listed species near their properties or operations and other affected and interested individuals and groups participate in the program. The EPA funds a summer assistant to co-manage the field and contact work. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is an ongoing partner as are other agencies.

Staff and Funding

In 2005, the Endangered Species program accounted for 1.2 FTE and $117,853 in program costs.

2005 Program Highlights:

Native freshwater mussels: Two federally-listed and 18 state-listed species occur in Wisconsin, where water quality is the main concern. Staff sampled waters in the St. Croix and Namekagon watersheds for ammonia residues in the upper sediments where young mussels become established. Total ammonia residues were detected at 7 of the 13 sampling sites at levels of 0.92 to 3.26 mg/L. Ammonia invades natural sites from development, farming operations, and natural sources, and can be harmful to aquatic life forms including host fish (EPA). Staff also evaluated four sites on the Namekagon using the biotic index and found the sites to rank from fair to good. The Program promoted the idea of citizen monitoring of these streams to students and adults in classroom and training sessions. Avoiding the movement of nutrients, chemicals and sediments to streams is vital to keeping these habitats healthy for many species and boosts the biodiversity of the state's environment.

Eastern prairie fringed orchid: During this, the program's ninth season of statewide monitoring of this species, staff monitored 12 orchid sites with other agency and volunteer help and found a low of 600 orchids, likely due to the drought. The sites are, in many cases, surrounded by drainage and spray activities as well as traffic. Due to the orchid's five year flowering delay as well as weather vagaries, the number of orchids found annually during the last nine years has ranged from 600 to 1,021 on 12 to 16 sites in Wisconsin. Staff assisted landowners and managers with pesticide planning as well as tagging, marking and caging the orchids for tracking purposes and to discourage predation by deer. Some landowners are conducting site management and restoration for the species. The program staff also helped a new volunteer group adopt an orchid site.

Prairie bush clover: This is an agriculture-impacted species found mostly in current and historic pastures. Staff installed a fencer at a second site to exclude cattle from the

area where the species was beginning to increase. The department monitors this site regularly and controls invasive species, and found more than 500 bush clover plants by the end of the season. The landowners participated in the project and are allowing the program to continue. The 2004 site with the first fencer has been converted to one of several grazing paddocks and will be protected by closing the paddock during the blooming season. Other listed plant sites also continued to receive attention from program staff.

Other: The program continued to partner with the Karner Blue butterfly Habitat Conservation Plan which provides an Incidental Take Permit for the agricultural community. Staff also monitored the habitat of the Hine's Emerald dragonfly on a rotational basis, in concert with owners, managers and other interested parties. Regarding general protection, staff provided input to permit applications and various other documents and interacted on a regular basis with affected and interested parties.

Feed

The Feed program's purpose is to assure the public and manufacturers that animal feed (including feed ingredients) is unadulterated, meets label guarantees, and is safe and effective. This is accomplished by feed mill inspections and surveillance sampling conducted by EESs, under authority of the Wisconsin Feed Law (s. 94.72, Wis. Stats.) and ch. ATCP 42, Wis. Adm. Code.

Staff and Funding

The feed program required 5.1 FTE staff time. Work includes sampling, performing field investigations, issuing licenses, collecting and auditing tonnage fees, and conducting education and information outreach activities with the industry. The program spent $841,385 in staff, supply and laboratory costs from the ACM Fund and the FDA inspection contract.

FEED PROGRAM 2002 - 2005

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Licenses	1480	1260	1,300	1,286
Total Tonnage	2,414,753	2,595,140	2,670,004	3,233,068
Number of Inspections	252	294	363	323
Number of Federal Inspections	188	188	208	192
Number of Samples	270	159	104	128

Program Activities for 2005

The feed industry's size has been fairly stable, showing little change in the numbers of licensed manufacturers and distributors. During 2005, the department issued commercial feed licenses to approximately 1300 firms. These firms distributed a collective three million tons of commercial feed and feed products, a significant increase over 2004.

The program continues to monitor compliance through Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) inspections supported by product sampling. The GMP inspections are a detailed review of systems and practices that are essential to maintain safety of medicated feeds and medicated feed ingredients. The inspection process evaluates a firm's facilities and equipment, and the receipt, use and distribution of medicated feeds and feed ingredients. During GMP inspections, samples of feeds and components may be collected for analysis. These samples are examined for drug potency, and contaminants.

Compliance activities and special projects:
In 2005, staff completed GMP inspections--and collected and analyzed 128 feed samples--at 122 Wisconsin medicated feed producers. The samples assist in the assessment of a facility's ability to produce feeds that are not misbranded or adulterated. Of the inspections, the program identified 28 firms as being in violation of the Wisconsin Feed Law, (Wis. Stats. § 94.72), Chapter ATCP 42, Wis. Adm. Code, or FDA's medicated feed regulations. The noted violations were significantly lower than the

45 violations found in 2004 and were evenly split between operating outside of the GMPs and improperly labeling medicated feeds. The program identified eight of these documented firms as distributors of feeds that were defined as adulterated. The adulterated feeds were either mislabeled by not including adequate directions for use, precautionary statements and other medicated feed information, or the products contained an unapproved drug or another potentially harmful substance. This type of inspection will continue to be a priority for 2006. While the department did find violations, the state's ruminant animals were not at risk.

FDA Inspection Contract: Firms that use certain types of medications and antibiotics in feed products are required to hold a medicated feed license with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The DATCP has a contract with FDA to inspect these mills and is reimbursed by FDA. Eight firms were inspected under the 2005 FDA medicated feed mill contract and staff found no significant violations. In addition to the inspection of medicated feed manufacturers, the department has contracted with FDA to inspect feed manufacturers for compliance with 21 CFR 589.2000, Animal Proteins Prohibited from Use in Ruminant Feeds. This federal regulation is commonly known as the BSE Feed Ban. In 2005, staff completed 192 contract inspections. These inspections also serve as outreach and education activities. Wisconsin firms continue to demonstrate an excellent working knowledge of the regulation.

Emerging Issues

FDA BSE Program Expansion Grant: With the confirmation of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in Canada and the United States, it will continue to be an issue for the livestock and feed industries. The identification of BSE and CWD, another form of transmittable spongiform encephalopathy affecting cervid, draws attention to the impact that can be made from a foreign disease of this nature. The feed program will continue to monitor for compliance of 21 CFR 589.2000, securing the ban of mammalian proteins from ruminant animal feeds. In addition, feed program staff will expand the scope of inspection for compliance with the feed ban to include feeders of ruminant animals, dairy farms and deer farms in particular.

Feed program staff will continue to work with other department personnel to develop, test and implement response plans to protect the state's animal industries from potential bio-terrorist attacks and foreign animal disease outbreaks.

Concerns about antibiotic resistance in treatment of livestock and human health are also propelling the program's continuing investigations into the illegal use of medicated feeds.

Fertilizer / Soil or Plant Additives / Lime

DATCP is responsible for enforcing the Wisconsin Fertilizer and Soil and Plant Additive Laws and rules (s. 94.64 and s. 94.65, Wis. Stats. and ch. ATCP 40, Wis. Adm. Code), and the Liming Materials Law and rule (s. 94.66, Wis. Stat. and ch. ATCP 41, Wis. Adm. Code). This program regulates agricultural, household, commercial lawn care, and athletic turf fertilizer and soil and plant additives. The primary goal of the program is to prevent false or misleading claims and guarantees in the distribution of these products. Manufacturers, labelers and distributors of these products are required to be licensed and product labeling must be approved and/or permitted before distributed for use in the state. The label review and permitting process ensures that products sold in this state are efficacious, useful and do not mislead the consumer. Fertilizer products also are sampled randomly and analyzed to ensure that the products meet their label guarantees, and blending facilities are inspected in order to achieve compliance with the regulations.

Staff and Funding

The fertilizer, soil-or-plant additive and lime programs collect revenues as described in the ACM summary. The number of licenses, permit applications and tons of products distributed in past years are reported in the following tables. In fiscal year 2005, these programs required 3.2 FTE staff with total staff, supply and lab costs of about $411,647. The program was funded from the ACM Fund.

Program Activities for 2005

License numbers have remained relatively stable in recent years. The program continues to see ownership changes through purchases and mergers. The Department is seeing an increase in the number of microbial, non-nutrient and low analysis products.

The number of fertilizer licenses increased by 18.5 percent while the number of permits was down slightly from the previous year. Wisconsin fertilizer manufacturers reported distributing approximately 1.2 million tons of fertilizer, a decrease of 11 percent from 2004. The number of soil or plant additive license applications has doubled while the permits have increased ten-fold in the last seven years. Tons of soil or plant additives sold has more than doubled during the same time period. Licenses and reported tonnage of lime have declined slightly over the last decade, with the most licenses being issues in 1994 and the largest tonnage in 1998. Tonnage has remained fairly stable, and even increased slightly, since 2000.

FERTILIZER PROGRAM 1996-2005

Year	Number of Licenses	Permit Applications	Tons Sold
1996	577	126	1,278,977
1997	**577**	**131**	**1,363,870**
1998	523	107	1,330,810
1999	**577**	**134**	**1,431,090**
2000	581	105	1,282,136
2001	**549**	**156**	**1,228,132**
2002	524	188	1,284,386
2003	**N/A**	**285**	**1,225,888**
2004	540	253	1,338,695
2005	**640**	**220**	**1,188,930**

N/A = Not Available

SOIL AND PLANT ADDITIVE PROGRAM 1993-2005

Year	Number of Licenses	Permit Applications	Tons Sold
1993	16	62	671
1994	**39**	**33**	**100**
1995	48	13	2,652
1996	**42**	**34**	**6,365**
1997	36	29	2,384
1998	**39**	**8**	**4,413**
1999	44	18	3,922
2000	**43**	**42**	**3,598**
2001	50	25	8,040
2002	**44**	**57**	**6,292**
2003	N/A	91	N/A
2004	**63**	**99**	**N/A**
2005	77	82	10,088.8

N/A = Not Available

LIME PROGRAM 1993-2005

Year	Number of Licenses	Tons Sold
1993	111	1,152,374
1994	**119**	**1,390,739**
1995	115	1,160,664
1996	**107**	**1,187,300**
1997	107	1,380,466
1998	**96**	**1,475,032**
1999	106	1,411,663
2000	**93**	**1,132,020**
2001	91	1,071,647
2002	**101**	**1,139,251**
2003	92	1,147,250
2004	**89**	**1,197,223**
2005	89	**Not Available**

In 2005, the department's laboratory staff analyzed a total of 334 fertilizer samples (32 liquid fertilizer samples, 67 bagged fertilizer samples and 235 bulk fertilizer samples). Laboratory analysis indicated that 13 percent of the bagged samples and 11.5 percent of dry bulk fertilizer samples did not meet their label guarantees, down from violation rates in 2004. Of the liquid samples, 28 percent did not meet their label guarantees, up significantly from the 7% of samples that did not meet label guarantees in 2004.

Compliance Actions

In 2005, two fertilizer blending facilities entered into Compliance Assurance Agreements with the department in an effort to identify and correct their below-compliance standard of mixed fertilizer. The firms identified potential problems, and are in the process of repairing or replacing blending equipment and also implementing a quality assurance program for 2005. These corrective steps are intended to result in significant improvements in meeting label guarantees and to ensure that the department will not need to take further enforcement actions against the blenders. The department identified a third fertilizer blending facility as requiring more product sampling and oversight by an environmental enforcement specialist.

Emerging Issues

DATCP completed the revision to ch. ATCP 40, Wis. Admin. Code – Fertilizers and Related Products-- in 2004 and the revision went into effect in October 2005. Chapter ATCP 40, Wis. Adm. Code now exempts from the permitting requirements federally approved organic products labeled solely for organic production. It also exempts from license and tonnage requirements non-packaged manipulated manure provided it is distributed to land that is under a nutrient management plan. The revision also includes heavy metal standards that limit the amount of heavy metals in fertilizers and soil-and-plant additives. The new rule better defines and clarifies requirements for bulk and special-use fertilizers and soil and plant additives. Fertilizer program staff are increasing outreach to the regulated community and revising application forms to help increase awareness of these changes.

Pesticide Applicator Certification and Licensing

The DATCP is responsible for administration of the state's pesticide applicator certification and licensing program. The related licenses and permits include:

- **Business location license**, required for any business making for-hire pesticide applications.
- **Individual commercial applicator license** required for persons applying any pesticide on a for-hire basis, excluding janitorial use of sanitizers, disinfectants and germicides, and any person using a restricted-use pesticide as a commercial applicator.
- **Veterinary clinic permits**, required if a clinic uses pesticides in animal treatment.
- **Restricted-use pesticide dealer license**, required for pesticide dealers selling restricted-use pesticides.

Staff and Funding

Funding is received through the ACM Fund and the cooperative agreement with the EPA. During 2005, the Certification and Licensing Program required 3 FTE staff, several of whom were limited-term employees who work during critical time periods for re-licensing and certification. In FY 2005, staff and supply costs for this program totaled $201,619.

Program Activities for 2005

Commercial for-hire pesticide applicators and handlers must be both licensed and certified, whether they are using restricted-use or general use pesticides. In 2005, there were 5,531 commercial applicators-for-hire licensed with DATCP. The licenses must be renewed each year, but the certification exam per category is taken every five years. Commercial applicators can be certified in 20 different application categories, such as field and vegetable crops, forestry, or aerial applications. Commercial not-for-hire applicators (such as grounds crews and golf course superintendents) and private applicators (farmers) must be certified and licensed only if applying or handling restricted-use pesticides.

DATCP licensed and certified 981 fee-exempt, governmental or educational institution employees and 409 certified commercial applicators operating not-for-hire. (See table next page.)

Emerging Issues

The certification database migrated to a new database, with continued upgrades and enhancements scheduled for 2006. Features to be included with the certification database upgrade include: exam scoring and exam writing compatibility, online exam results, and integration with multiple databases within the agency.

LICENSES AND PERMITS 2001-2005

Type of license/permit	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Business location license	1205	1322	1376	1362	1304
Individual Commercial Applicator license	6533	6529	6482	6772	6921
Restricted-Use Dealer license	348	417	380	344	343
Veterinary Clinic permit	299	298	299	305	279

CERTIFICATIONS 2001-2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Certified Pesticide Applicators					
Private Certified	4771	2714	4095	2210	2097
Private Exams Given	4961	2803	4187	2239	2142
Commercial Certified	2282	2650	2430	2622	2636
Commercial Exams Given	3617	3926	3277	3425	3536
Total Applicators Holding Valid Certifications					
Private	19008	18087	16865	16298	15919
Commercial	11508	11908	12241	12025	12607
Total	30516	29995	29106	28323	28526
Certification training sessions					
Private	146	110	200	150	157
Commercial	14	13	14	16	12
Total	165	123	214	166	169

Pesticide Programs and Product Licensing

General Overview

The pesticide programs cover a variety of pesticide activities, including registry and licensing, worker protection, landscape registry, special registrations and school integrated pest management. The staff and program costs for all the above pesticide programs during FY 2005 totaled 13.1 FTE and $1,576,060.

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Pesticide Registry and Licensing

Prior to distribution of pesticides in Wisconsin, pesticide manufacturers and labelers must be licensed and register their products in the state. Licensing ensures that products offered for sale in the state are properly registered by EPA, and creates a level playing-field for the pesticide industry. License fees are based on the type of product and the amount of product sold in the previous year. These fees are part of the ACM fund that supports the work of all of the department's pesticide-related programs.

Staff and funding:

The program typically hires a limited term employee (LTE) to inspect retail pesticide outlets and determine if the products being distributed have the required licensing. This did not occur in 2005, however, due to the implementation of a new database and method for fee calculations which changed the focus of the program in 2005 and precluded the ability to post all registrations in time for this field task.

In 2004, the program began implementing a 2003 law change which required licensees to calculate product registration fees based on estimated sales for the current licensing year. Under this change, at the end of a licensing year, the licensee reconciles the fees based on the actual sales for the previous year. This change in fee calculations resulted in the program converting to a new licensing database system and required substantial troubleshooting of the data in 2005.

Program Activities for 2005:

Staff renewed or issued pesticides licenses to 1,149 manufacturers and labelers in 2005, registering 10,754 pesticide products, a slight decrease in licenses and products from 2004. Pesticides are classified as household, industrial, wood preservatives, or non-household products. Most products are registered for household, industrial, and non-household uses with sales under $25,000. The following table summarizes the prior five years.

LICENSEES AND REGISTERED PRODUCTS 2000 TO 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of Licensees	1,123	1,109	1,139	1,149	1,214	1,149
Registered Products	10,364	10,446	10,472	10,748	10,906	10,754

Emerging Issues:
The department will continue to modify the licensing system to streamline the process for program staff and industry and conduct marketplace inspections during the next licensing cycle. In addition, the program is evaluating the issues related to electronic labels and the potential to migrate to electronic label submittals instead of paper copies.

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Landscape Registry

Since January 1993, ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code, has required posting of landscapes treated with pesticides and advance notification of pesticide applications to neighboring residents who have requested this information. This information provides the public the information they need to be aware of pesticide applications so they may take steps to avoid possible exposure from pesticides to themselves, their children, or their pets. The names and telephone numbers of persons wishing to be notified of neighboring landscape applications are maintained by the program on an annual registry. This registry is provided to all licensed landscape businesses, which are required to provide the notice. No fee is required to be on the registry. Persons may list any property for which they want advanced notification on their block of residence or any immediately adjoining blocks.

Program Activities for 2005
In 2005, more than 1,085 people applied to be on the landscape registry. They listed 16,931 addresses for which they requested advanced notification of pesticide applications in their neighborhoods, up significantly from 2004. The department received 33 complaints related to non-notification in 2005, compared to 27 in 2004. In general, the landscape companies continue to be cooperative in working with the department to make this program successful.

Emerging Issues
The pesticide registry and landscape pesticide notification program continues to be popular with the public. Budget constraints and loss of positions make it difficult for the department to continue this service.

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Worker Protection

The Department enforces regulations issued by the EPA and adopted into ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code, to protect employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses at greatest risk from occupational exposures to agricultural pesticides. The federal Worker Protection Standard (WPS), issued in 1992, covers workers in areas treated with pesticides and those who apply pesticides. WPS regulations require notices of pesticide applications, personal protective equipment (PPE), and entry restrictions for treated areas. In addition, employers are required to provide workers with pesticide safety training, decontamination equipment, and emergency medical information.

WPS provides protections for migrant labor and seasonal workers in Wisconsin, many of whom are citizens of the state. It also reduces liability concerns for employers by assuring that workers and handlers have received training on pesticide exposure risks and what must be done to limit exposures, (e.g. use of PPE, restricted entry interval notification, availability of decontamination supplies, medical information). The ACM Investigation and Compliance Section conducts WPS inspections and enforces the Standard under a memorandum of understanding with the EPA.

Program Activities in 2005
Key activities included:

- Conducting compliance inspections at 36 facilities. Of these, about 40 percent were nurseries or greenhouses, 33 percent were orchards and fresh market operations and the remaining number consisted of Christmas tree producers, cranberry bogs, and research farms. ACM took enforcement actions, including penalties, against six operations in 2005. The three most common violations were lack of central posting, not providing or not wearing PPE, and lack of pesticide safety training.

- Updating WPS compliance forms for employers and creating several new ones for perennial plant fields. This effort was undertaken in coordination with Christmas tree producer training. DATCP's EESs discovered that many WPS forms were duplicative or excessively complicated. Staff improved the forms so that employers find more value in the process and are able to coordinate form completion to reduce overall duplication. A packet of seven forms is now available for EESs to share with facility managers.

- Informing agricultural associations about the availability of new materials released by EPA on how to comply with the WPS Standard. Staff contacted numerous organizations that work with Christmas tree producers, the landscape industry, golf course superintendents, greenhouse operators, fruit and vegetable producers, and food processors. DATCP EESs also received a set of materials.

- Providing educational and compliance assistance to agricultural sectors with WPS interests. Program staff worked with vegetable growers, Christmas tree producers, the landscape industry, cranberry producers, and berry and apple producers during 2005.

Emerging Issues
Improving the selection and/or targeting of higher priority agricultural operations for inspections remains an on-going need. The EPA remains concerned that inspections not only assure that workers and handlers in higher risk operations receive appropriate protections through the WPS, but that facilities with known problems are brought into compliance. As pressures on WPS remain high for timely and effective compliance, the actual number of inspections in Wisconsin has dropped in recent years as a result of EES workload issues and priorities. The Investigation and Compliance Section works with the WPS program specialist to be more prescriptive in making assignments and to keep current on inspections throughout the year.

Another emerging issue is the high variability associated with WPS-eligible facilities in Wisconsin. Many facility managers know they can avoid WPS compliance concerns by keeping pesticides and workers apart during the field season. While an excellent strategy, this means that the number of WPS-eligible sites for inspections is dropping. At the same time, there are numerous regions in Wisconsin with only a limited number of WPS-eligible facilities. EESs may find themselves having to revisit the same sites too frequently, with little real benefit. Greenhouses and nurseries remain the fastest growing area of WPS facility growth.

The changing nature of agriculture in Wisconsin and the new demands being placed on EESs may require a need to overhaul Wisconsin's approach to WPS in the near future. In addition, it is also likely the EPA itself may create some momentum for this change as it issues new guidelines and protocols in the next few years.

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Special Registrations

The Special Registrations program responds to emergencies and special needs of Wisconsin's agriculture producers. It also allows pesticide manufacturers to test pesticides to gain experimental information on the effectiveness of new pesticides under Wisconsin conditions. Most of these special registrations occur on minor food crops, where effective pesticide products have not been registered, to control newly arriving or burgeoning populations of pests.

The program conducts Environmental Assessments for:

1) Pesticide experimental use permits (EUPs): permits pesticide testing prior to federal registration;

2) FIFRA Section 18 emergency exemptions: EPA establishes temporary food tolerances for use of pesticide products to meet significant economic or human and other animal health threats, or to address crises of imminent threat;

3) Special local needs (SLN) registrations: allows use of pesticides to meet a routine, non-emergency need when other pesticides are not registered or may not be effective.

Federal regulations require manufacturers to obtain an EUP if experiments are to be conducted on over 10 acres nationwide. Manufacturers are required to indicate those states where the product may be used. If experimental pesticides are applied to less than 10 acres nationwide, a federal EUP is not required. In these cases, Wisconsin requires a state-issued EUP if the test site is at least 0.5 acres in size or test sites encompass more than five acres total.

Program Activities in 2005

The Special Registration program coordinated a broad, multi-state emergency registration for AQ, a corn seed coating that is unpalatable to Sandhill cranes which were repelled from newly planted fields. The University of Wisconsin-Extension, Corn Growers Association, the product registrant, International Crane Foundation, and Audubon Society were among the participants that provided DATCP with the data and support needed to petition EPA for an emergency exemption. The Michigan and Minnesota Departments of Agriculture enjoined the project and were able to benefit from the initial effort.

In all, the program issued special registrations for three Special Local Needs and 14 EPA emergency exemption Section 18s [ten of which are to address the potential threat of Asian Soybean Rust (ASBR)].

Emerging Issues

Endangered species (ES) are uniquely addressed on Wisconsin's special registered labels to provide applicators with practical instructions to protect them. The Special Registration program will participate in 2006 in EPA's workshop to improve on the national program that addresses ES. The program is also vigilantly working with researchers to monitor for ASBR and ensure that product is not improperly used.

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School Integrated Pest Management

The School Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program provides support to Wisconsin's K-12 schools that want to develop customized IPM plans to meet the individual pest management needs and goals of each school district. The program makes available to schools the regulatory, technical and administrative information necessary to manage pests and use pesticides safely. The program provides IPM training, pest and pesticide consultation, staff workshops, and assistance to parents and guardians interested in their district's pest management practices and is networked with support staff from other agencies. The IPM program has also become a resource to people who work in non-school settings.

Program Activities for 2005:
The Wisconsin IPM program has reached more than 86 percent of the state's school districts in regional sessions, distribution of the IPM manual and with direct, one-on-one district consultation. The department provided assistance on a variety of pest concerns including bats, pest bird populations, rodents, seasonal insect problems and on pesticide safety and selection issues.

In 2005, the IPM Program provided training sessions to three conferences of school personnel, addressing school staff at administrative and operations levels. This involved the Wisconsin Association of School Business Officials (WASBO) training sessions. WASBO incorporated the DATCP/UW training into their credential for continuing education of school facilities managers. The WASBO training has been utilizing the IPM curriculum since 2004 and is maintained in the WASBO training library.

The program also administers an EPA grant involving three school districts that are carrying out an IPM project to identify and measure the true costs for IPM methods applied to designated turf areas. The project, designed by the UW-Extension Horticulture Department, runs through 2006.

Emerging Issues:
The program also emphasizes safe, legal pesticide use and will, in 2006 as part of the outreach and assurance of compliance, continue inspecting schools to evaluate compliance with state laws for pesticide use on public school grounds.

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Pesticide Use

Chapter ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code, also requires strict compliance with the EPA approved pesticide label in the storage, handling and use of any pesticide. Chapter ATCP 30, Wis. Adm. Code includes restrictions for specific pesticides including atrazine, aldicarb, metam-sodium and others. Much of the field activities of the Investigation and Compliance Section (see section in this report) are inspections of these practices and their associated records, as well as investigations of potential violations of the general label provisions or specific prohibitions contained in ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code. Chapter ATCP 30, Wis. Adm. Code was opened in 2004 for revision related to use restrictions on products containing the active ingredients of chloropicrin and metam-sodium (common soil fumigants). Revision of ch. ATCP 30, Wis. Adm. Code continued in 2005 and will likely be completed in 2007.

Water Quality Protection through Nutrient and Pesticide Management

In 2005, the Water Quality Section was disbanded and the Containment and Remediation Section absorbed the hydrogeologists and other support staff to form the new Environmental Quality Section. The Environmental Quality Section implements pesticide management programs to protect water quality from non-point sources of contamination. The section is responsible for the administration of the groundwater protection rules contained in ch. ATCP 30, Wis. Adm. Code, Pesticide Use Restrictions.

To protect groundwater quality from pesticide contamination, staff identify and analyze problem areas within the state. They investigate wells that exceed groundwater standards to identify potential sources of contamination and conduct statewide sampling surveys to characterize groundwater contamination and to evaluate the effectiveness of the department's water quality activities. The groundwater monitoring program collects and uses sample data to determine which pesticides are contaminating groundwater. As information from these sources becomes available, regulations are developed to prevent contamination above appropriate groundwater standards. The Environmental Quality Section also provides information to the public and to other state and federal agencies involved in water resource protection issues.

Staff and Funding

ACM Fund and the federal EPA grant fund the water quality program. In fiscal year 2005, the DATCP required 7.4 FTE staff for water quality program activities, with staff, laboratory and other supply and service costs totaling $1,148,184.

Funding for research and monitoring: Pesticide manufacturers contribute funding for special groundwater projects. For example, in 1998, Novartis Crop Protection provided funding for monitoring well installation and sample analysis to research the effects of atrazine reuse in prohibition areas. This seven-year study continued through the first quarter of 2005 at 17 sites across Wisconsin.

The Section has also received EPA Office of Pesticide Programs discretionary grants in recent years to fund both groundwater and surface water monitoring activities. In 2005, the Section received a grant and used the money to install and sample monitoring wells at six different locations.

Pesticide Management Program Activities for 2005

Atrazine rule development: The Environmental Quality Section did not need to devote time to the atrazine rule in 2005 because well sampling did not reveal atrazine contamination at any wells above the 3 part per billion enforcement standard. Currently, Wisconsin has 102 atrazine prohibition areas covering approximately 1.2 million acres.

Monitoring the reintroduction of atrazine in Prohibition Areas: In 2005, the Environmental Quality Section collected the final groundwater samples of this study. The study will be used to determine the impact of renewed atrazine use in prohibition areas. A total of 17 sites,

covering a range of soil types, crop rotations, tillage and irrigation, are in this study. The results from this study will be presented to the DATCP Board in 2006 to help decide whether atrazine prohibition areas can be safely repealed in some cases.

Monitoring well program: In 2005, the Environmental Quality Section collected 17 groundwater samples from monitoring wells near 16 agricultural fields and analyzed them for pesticides of interest. Staff collected samples from the shallowest well of three in each sites' well nest that contained water. The table below summarizes the number of fields, wells and samples collected for this program from 1993 to 2005. The program has been gradually abandoning old well sites, resulting in a decline in the number of wells and samples the last several years. Staff are identifying new sites and the number of sites and samples should increase in future years.

Monitoring Wells 1993-2005

Year	Fields	Wells	Samples
1993	30	100	300
1994	30	99	265
1995	30	99	132
1996	30	99	50
1997	30	99	50
1998	26	83	79
1999	25	80	31
2000	22	33	37
2001	25	29	29
2002	16	20	20
2003	16	19	19
2004	16	17	17
2005	16	17	17

Compounds Detected at DATCP Monitoring Wells Sites in 2005

Compound	Detection rate (%)	Over Enforcement Standard (%)
Nitrate	100	76
Alachlor ESA***	88	0
Atrazine (TCR)	35	6
Metribuzin	35	0
Metolachlor	24	0
Metolachlor ESA	94	No Standard
Metolachlor OA	82	No Standard
Alachlor OA	53	No Standard

*** Based on a Proposed Enforcement Standard

In 2005, the department detected eight compounds in groundwater, and two of these compounds (nitrate and total atrazine) were found at levels above an existing or proposed enforcement standard. The table above lists the compounds most commonly detected in 2005 and the frequency of detection at the monitoring well sites.

Groundwater investigations: In 2005, the Environmental Quality Section was involved in one new investigation at a rural residence with a well containing nitrate-N over the 10 ppm enforcement standard. Section staff worked with the EES for the area to conduct the investigations to identify potential point and nonpoint source contributions to contamination in the wells.

Research and monitoring: Due to continuing budgetary constraints no new or continuing pesticide research projects were funded in FY05. Environmental Quality Section staff continue to participate in the Groundwater Coordinating Committee Joint Solicitation process, helping to review and rank groundwater related research.

Monitoring of private wells that have exceeded standards: In 2005, the Environmental Quality Section collected and analyzed groundwater samples from 36 private wells that have historically exceeded pesticide enforcement standards. The main goal of this program is to track how the pesticide levels in these highly-impacted wells are changing over time. Most of these wells are within atrazine prohibition areas and many show declines in atrazine concentration. As of 2005, 10 wells are still above the enforcement standard for atrazine.

Emerging Issues

Surface Water Monitoring*:* The Environmental Quality Section reviewed surface water quality programs in several states and will be meeting with state agencies to determine the best approach for determining pesticide impacts on surface waters in Wisconsin. In 2005, for the second year, DATCP received a $25,000 grant from the EPA to monitor two watersheds in Wisconsin for pesticides.

Nutrient Management Program Activities for 2005

In 2005, the Nutrient Management Program, as part of the Water Quality Section, was moved to the DATCP Land and Water Resources Bureau (L & W). There continues to be coordination and cooperation between the L & W Water Quality Section and the ACM Environmental Quality Section.

Nutrient Management Planning Progress
The state's Quality Assurance Team, a multi-disciplinary review group, randomly reviews nutrient management plans for consistency with established standards. In 2005, the group found that plans showed overall improvement from 2004 but that 40 percent of plans did not include specific soil type information which leads to faulty recommendations, and 33 percent did not properly identify manure spreading restriction areas. More positively, 87 percent of plans adequately accounted for manure sources and their ability to apply the manure according to recommendations.

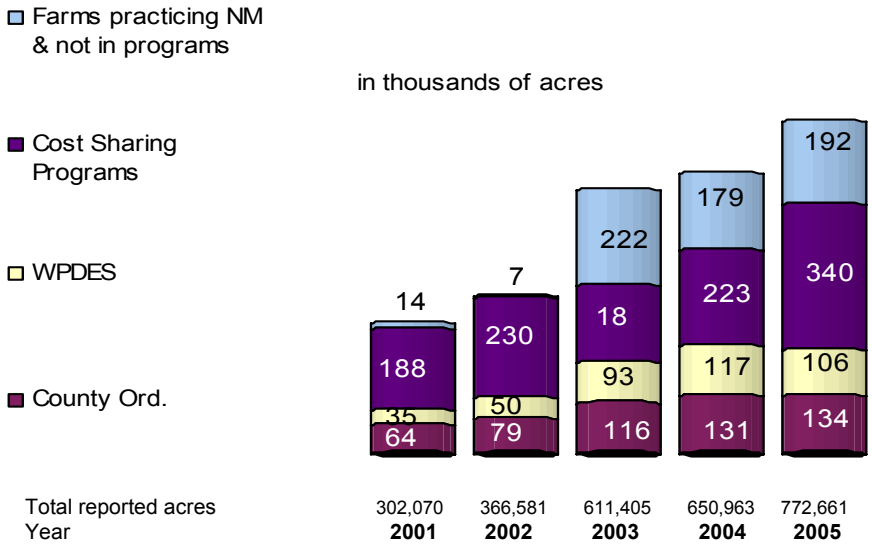
Emerging Issues

New nutrient management standard
ATCP 50 was adopted in 2002 with a nitrogen-based nutrient management standard. In 2005, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) adopted a new management standard which includes phosphorus management as well as nitrogen.

Incorporation of the Phosphorus Index model into the nutrient management software allows simultaneous development of a nutrient management plan and a soil erosion assessment. The risk of phosphorus delivery to surface waters from farm fields is also predicted.

DATCP began updating ch. ATCP 50, Wis. Admin. Code in 2005 to incorporate the new nutrient management standard (NRCS 590). Adoption of this new standard will result in significant reductions of nutrients to both surface water and groundwater. Water quality improvement should follow adoption of the standard and monitoring efforts will be need to document these changes.

2001-2005 Nutrient Management Acres



About 477 NM plans (covering 241,000 acres) reported in 2005 were written to the phosphorus based nutrient management 590 standard (2002). This is a substantial increase from the 38 NM plans (25,260 acres) written to this standard in 2003.

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